



# GROWING GEO POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT OF CHINA IN ASIA- PACIFIC REGION

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## ABSTRACT

In today's emerging geopolitical speeches, Asia-Pacific region has emerged as a major center of geopolitical interest. Changes in this change have altered this behavior, in which the strategic experts not only considered the Indian Ocean but also referred to Western and sometimes Central Pacific Ocean. Asia-Pacific lines from East Africa to Asia-Pacific, including the Asia-Pacific concept, including Japan and Australia, with the continuous prominence of the United States, reflects a new reality with the rise of China and India, and the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean Between the rapid economic and security relations, the single strategic system. China's economic performance and its modernization of military have made it a big force in the Asia-Pacific region.

### Asia Pacific Region:

The Asia-Pacific region is one of the key hindering interests among the major powers. It is now a reality to become a new strategic center for the Asia-Pacific region in the international political landscape, in this region, from the Indian sub-continent to the west coast of the United States. It is a busy path of two oceans, Pacific and Indian, marine activity and strategy. Asia Pacific is a part of the world in or near the Western Pacific Ocean. Based on this context, this area has varying sizes, but it usually includes East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania.

In the words Russia on the North Pacific and the countries of America, which are on the shores of the Eastern Pacific Ocean, may be included; For example, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Canada, Chile, Russia, Mexico, Peru and the United States are included.

For this study, the mentioned Asia-Pacific region is a vast area, of which 2.8 billion hectares of land area, or about 22 percent of the global land area. Drawing with the NIS at the southern tip of Australia and New Zealand in the south from the borders of China-Mongolia, this region covers the spectrum of northern temperate and boreal conditions through the boundary of the tropical and sub-tropical regions and the temperate back. Extends from high plateaus and mountains of Pakistan to the west and to the countries of northern Asia and the South Pacific Islands, the tropical conditions for dry and semi-desert deserts in the Asia-Pacific region include the tropical conditions. As expected from this geography, the human and social dimensions of the Asia Pacific region are equally diverse.

In the key activities and initiatives of the Chinese leadership of five major generations, formally inaugurated in 2012, those most notable are those related to the Asia-Pacific region. In the last two years, China's leaders offered to share the possibilities of prosperity and stability across Asia-Pacific region and beyond, considering the "Chinese dream" philosophy for the country. The leadership adopted "new normal" mode with a view to stabilizing domestic economic growth and improving its quality. Through the establishment and expansion of the Free Trade Area, China demonstrates its commitment to liberalization. In spite of a free-trade agreement with the security partners, in addition to the commitment to accelerate the conclusion of the bilateral investment treaty with the United States, the rule-based business / investment management of China isolate from concerns about geo-related rejection. The integration with economies with Asian infrastructure investment bank's sugar debut and "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "Twenty-First-Century Sea Silk Road" is bold yet challenging. At the same time, other Chinese economic diplomatic initiatives have not yet received support on a broad basis, however, in its entirety; China does not want to re-establish the established rules of world economic rule. Rapid changes in electricity relativities increase the fear of protection between essentially small, weak states and people with relative degradation. Nearly these states are said to be the main power and their historical relationship with them deep, and this is true. In this word and action, there is a depth to increase or block key powers to calm these concerns, if not; there will be resistance to the rising or removing power. Under Shi Jinping, Chinese Foreign Policy has considered China's status as a major force in East Asia and one of the two major powers globally. Acceptance and support for related regional initiatives like China's new dominant power position and Asian infrastructure investment bank and "new orders for Asian security" command three special challenges in East Asia. The first challenge to potential future Chinese supremacy with East and South China Sea disputes is public concern, especially among these non-Chinese disputes. The second challenge, the disintegration of the liberal religious cycle between increasing economic interdependence and more strategic interests and more strategic trust. United States of America and the Philippines and Japan have strengthened the alliance and security part-

nership between the growing number of East Asian states from Vietnam and Singapore. Under Xi Jinping and later Chinese foreign policy will have to respond to these concerns and to ensure that their former Asian neighbors will have to be convinced. There are two popular logic among international observers about China's role in the Middle East. One is that China has been "safety-free", and secondly China is fundamentally a business-seeker. Yet neither of them is well based on land. If alone, it is widely seen in the context of military engagement, then China's contribution to the region's stability and security is very large, and its role in the Middle East can be described as major economic allies, a low profile intermediary and a small but important provider of security public goods. Since China has proposed several new concepts and initiatives as its foreign policy guidelines, the best of its future efforts towards promoting the "Belt and Road" initiative of the Middle East towards its future. Can be understood, so that a new type of major power can develop relationships, and to share with all the relevant countries and to pursue common interests. With more Chinese engagement in this field, China's Middle East policy is likely to be delivered more broadly. However, in the near future, China is unlikely to have a major presence in this field. Donald Trump's election as the 45th American President gives a new beginning to American domestic and foreign policies, for which his populist thinking and unorthodox approach has generated much uncertainty. Recognizing the challenges that President Trump is normally in the world and China-US Can bring in Specifically relations, under the main leadership of President Xi Jinping, the Chinese government firmly believes in the general trend of the world for continuous progress, is committed to win-win cooperation with other countries, and for this the reactive and proactive approach To adopt both, major changes in the global arena during taking every precaution against the worst possible scenario. Better China-US to manage this relationship in this critical period of the world's development, it is necessary for both countries to adapt to various new changes, to strengthen their mutual understanding of each other's diplomatic philosophy and to give dividends to peace and development. If both countries can manage to cross the first few trials through more active ideological matching and practical collaboration, then they will be able to realize their national agenda of "rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" and to make the US Will be in better condition. Great again "Otherwise, both the country and even the whole world can fall into disastrous conflicts and growing conflicts.

At present, the position of the Asia-Pacific region is stable on the whole, with a strong pace for peace and development. The Asia-Pacific region is a stable part of the global scenario. Most countries in the region have strategic goals and common aspiration to promote peace and seek sustainability and development. Political mutual trust has strengthened among the countries, and major countries have often interacted and collaborated with each other. To overcome differences and disputes through dialogue and consultation, this is the main policy of the countries of this region. Regional hotspot issues and disputes are basically in control. The area has achieved steady and relatively fast growth, the world has moved forward in this regard. Regional integration has increased with the acceleration of sub-regional cooperation, the free trade system has made steady progress in various forms, and a new phase has emerged for the dynamic connectivity building. However, there are still many unstable and uncertain factors in the Asia-Pacific region. The nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is complex and sensitive; the reconciliation process in Afghanistan is slow; and continues to continue the disputes over territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests. Some countries are increasing their military deployment in this area, some countries try to overcome military obstacles, and there are complex political and social changes in some countries. Non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, natural disasters and international crime have become more prominent. Asia's economy is still facing significant structural problems as well as significant low pressure as a result of external economic and financial risks.

As an important member of the Asia-Pacific family, China is fully aware that its peaceful development is closely related to the future of this region. China has taken on the progress of regional prosperity and stability as its responsibility. China is ready for security through dialogue and collaboration in the spirit of working together for mutually beneficial results, and along with other countries of this region, protects peace and stability.

First of all, we should promote normal development and have a solid economic foundation for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Sound is an important basis for state-to-state relations to increase the convergence of economic interests. General development provides a fundamental security for peace and stability, and holds the key to various security issues. On this basis, we must accelerate the process of economic integration and there are considerable achievements in economic cooperation. On the basis that achievements have been made available in economic cooperation, we must accelerate the process of economic integration and open trade and connectivity as well as the creation of comprehensive economic and social development should continue. We must implement the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development and reduce the gap in development in this area so that people of all countries and all social sectors enjoy the benefits of development, and closer to the interests of countries closer. Focusing on general development, China has stepped up the Belt and Road Initiative and actively promoted and started establishing Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Silk Road Fund. We welcome the participation of all countries for mutually beneficial results.

Second, we should promote building partnership and strengthen political base for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. There are unique diversities in the Asia-Pacific countries when the countries hold equal values and ideas, they can become partners, but they want similar support while reserving the differences, but they can also be partners. The key to treating each other as equal to one another and being committed to mutually beneficial cooperation is key. To maintain regional peace and development, the major countries of the Asia-Pacific region meet with each other. The major countries should face the strategic intentions of others in an objective and rational manner, rejecting the Cold War mindset, respecting the legitimate interests and concerns of others, strengthening positive relations and facing challenges from coordinated efforts. Small and medium-sized countries should not take sides between large countries and they do not want to. All countries should try jointly to pursue a partnership rather than confrontation and to pursue a partnership rather than a coalition, and to create an Asia-Pacific partnership that includes mutual trust, totality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

China demands the creation of a new model of international relations centered on mutually beneficial cooperation. China is committed to building partnerships in various forms with all countries and regional organizations. China has committed itself to working with the United States to create a new model of non-conflict, non-conflict, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation. China is deeply committed to deepening its broad strategic partnership with Russia and establishing a close partnership with India. It is also pushing for improving its relations with Japan. Chinese leaders have repeatedly expanded the concept of a shared future community on many different occasions. China is working to build a community of shared future for the whole country in the Asia and Asia-Pacific region alongside the China-Lancang-Mekong River and along with China and Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Thirdly, we should improve the existing regional multilateral system and strengthen the framework to support peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. All concerned parties should follow multilateralism, oppose the one-sided opposition, pursue the development of regional multilateral security mechanisms, move forward in closer coordination between relevant mechanisms, and enhance mutual understanding and trust, and exchanges and cooperation in the field.

Security interference Committed to pursue the construction of the regional security mechanism, China has signed an agreement on China-ASEAN Ministries' Dialogue on relevant countries, SCO, Six-party talks, Jiangshan Forum, law enforcement and security cooperation, and extensive law enforcement center and Lanka - Security cooperation in the Mekong sub-region China has built its capacity and organization to build interaction and Confidence-Build in Asia (CICA) has actively supported the conference on membrane, and has participated in the Asia-led multilateral security dialogue and cooperation mechanism. Within the various regional systems, China has made a number of cooperation proposals in the field of non-conventional security, which has strengthened relevant exchange and cooperation. China will extend more responsibility for regional and global security and provide public safety services in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world.

Fourth, we should promote the rule-setting and improve institutional safeguards for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. To stay together in peace, countries should follow international norms and broadly recognized rules of fairness and justice based on the principles of law governing the principles and principles of the United Nations Charter. International and regional regulations should be discussed, prepared and celebrated by all countries concerned instead of being decided by any particular country. The rules of different countries should not

automatically become "international rules", yet at least different countries should be allowed to violate the legal rights and interests of others in the pretext of "the law of law".

China has actively contributed in support and international law, and regional rules and norms for the practice of rule of law in international relations, along with China, India and Myanmar, initiated five principles of peaceful cooperation in 1954 Of China has so far accepted almost all inter-governmental international organizations and more than 400 international multilateral treaties. China is committed to maintaining regional maritime security and system and to increase the construction of institutions and rules. In 2014 China chaired the adoption of updated code for unplanned encounters in the sea at the Western Pacific Naval Symposium organized in China. China and ASEAN countries will continue to implement fully and effectively on the conduct of parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and strive for an initial closing of a Code of Conduct (COC). Apart from this, China has taken an active part in the consultation to determine the rules in cyberspace and outer space such as outer space, so that widely acknowledged contributions to contribute to the creation of fair and equitable international rules.

Fifth, we must speed up military exchanges and cooperation to give more guarantee for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. China faces diverse and complex security threats and challenges, as well as the difficult task of protecting national unity and regional integrity. Building strong national defense and armed forces which are in line with the interests of China's international standing and security and development, China has a strategic task in modernization campaign and provides a strong guarantee for its peaceful development. China's armed forces have provided security and strategic support for the development of the country and have also made positive contributions in the maintenance of world peace and regional sustainability.

China's armed forces have called for international security cooperation, have assisted and participated in it. China has followed the five principles of peaceful cooperation; military exchanges of each round with other countries, and developed non-combine and non-conflict military cooperation to target any third party. It has worked only to promote the establishment of effective mass security mechanism and military trust-building mechanism. On the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and mutually beneficial cooperation, China has extended negotiations and cooperation with other countries' armed forces, and has strengthened cooperation on confidence-building measures in the border areas. China has promoted negotiation and cooperation on maritime security, has participated in International Co-Terrorism Cooperation, Maintenance Mission and Disaster Relief in UN peacekeeping operations, and has organized relevant joint exercises and training with other countries.

At the sixth place, we must resolve the differences and disputes properly in order to maintain a good environment of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Most hotspots and sensitive issues are avoided in this area. To handle them, the countries of the region must follow the tradition of mutual respect, to continue the differences and to seek peaceful ground and peaceful coexistence, and to resolve the dispute properly and peacefully through negotiation and consultation. We should not allow old problems to disrupt regional development and cooperation and weaken mutual trust. For disputes over territories and maritime rights and interests, universal states directly involved should respect historic facts and through negotiation and consultation in accordance with the fundamental principles and legal procedures as defined by universal recognized international law and modern maritime law. A satisfactory solution is pending for the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) disputes, the relevant parties should be involved in the dialogue to promote cooperation, to properly manage each situation and prevent conflict from conflict. So that peace and stability in the region should be jointly protected.

China is committed to maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea, and works to resolve disputes and peaceful disputes between maritime rights and interests, which are directly involved through negotiation and consultation. This commitment remains unchanged. China actively pushed for calm resolution to address issues such as nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula and Afghanistan issue and played its role as a responsible major country.

US President Donald Trump talk to Chinese President Xi Jinping and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, in which North Korea dominated the conversation. Trump has called for a long time on China to rein in his uncontrolled neighbor. According to the Chinese state media, Shi said that Trump China is strongly against any action that would violate the UN Security Council resolutions and said that the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue can be solved only when all the parties took charge and worked together.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang said in a briefing, "China is expected to work with relevant parties including the United States to maintain peace and stability in the Korean peninsula." "As the world's two influential countries, it is good for two Presidents to be in touch and to exchange ideas on key issues." Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe told reporters that they would "continue to maintain close ties with the United States and create an advanced alert monitoring system".

"North Korea's Nias and missiles are an issue for the international community, but it is also a serious security threat to Japan," Zee's comments come in the wake of mounting signs that China has long been crippling with its ally nuclear bubbles from its ally North Korea and can lean towards the United States.

Mercury emerged on the Korean Peninsula during the weekend, when North Korea threatened to sink US aircraft carrier to operate the practice in the region. State-run newspaper Rodong Xinmun said that the country is ready to clarify its "military force" by drowning "the nuclear powered aircraft carrier with a single strike". The newspaper had claimed that Pyongyang has weapons that "can reach the continental America and the Asia Pacific region" and "full arms," a hydrogen bomb. independently verify those claims. The editorial is not uncommon for North Korean state media, which often answers the perceived threats of inflammatory language with the US and its partners. After a few hours, Pentagon spokesman Gary Ross said that America calls North Korea to avoid strategic options to avoid provocative, unstable actions and rhetoric and to fulfill its international obligations and commitments and return to serious talks "Will be said.

"North Korea's illegal arms program shows a clear, serious threat to US national security. Ross said. The aircraft carrier, USS Carl Vinson, is a part of a naval strike group, which is currently working with two Japanese demolitions in the Western Pacific Ocean. South Korea has said in a ongoing talks with the US Navy about the operation of nine exercises jointly with the Carl Vinson Strike Group of the United States, the South Korean Defense Ministry spokesman Moon Song-Jean said on Monday.

China-US military relations have generally maintained steady progress in speed since 2015; two rebels have continued to improve their mutual trust-building mechanisms: major military activities and behavior of conservation of air and marine fights. Mutual notifications of rules in 2015, they organized joint humanitarian assistance and disaster relief exercises and disaster management exchanges in China and the United States respectively, and participated in the Khann Quest 2015 Multinational Peace Campaign and Curative Practice in the China-US-Australia Triple Military Practice. In January 2016, a meeting of officials of the Ministry of Defense was held in Beijing, and a video conference was held in May between the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Central Military Commission and the joint secretary of the United States. The Joint Chiefs of Staff participated in joint military exercises, in early 2016, Chinese Navy Fleet 153 in Hawaii in Rippek 2016.

China is ready to promote sustainable, strong and stable progress of bilateral relations, and with new US administration, no conflict theory, no conflict, mutual respect and mutual beneficial cooperation, bilateral, regional and global issues to increase cooperation Shiy is worried, from the beginning of a new starting point, to work and manage in a constructive way, and so on. For two people and bring benefit to others. In recent days, it is unusual to display such high profile Chinese foreign policy statements in unusual ways in many days. Beijing has realized that over the past several years, regional security politics has focused on maritime disputes and tensions at the loss of China's paintings and the pace of regional cooperation. There was a significant change in 2016 as China achieved success in dialing tensions in the South China Sea while improving relations with the ASEAN countries including the Philippines, Malaysia and Vietnam. Therefore, 2017 has been seen as one year for the benefit made in 2016. In fact, any time since 2009, China's regional environment is now looking better but Chinese officials also believe that 2017 will be a difficult year of great uncertainty and instability. With the Philippines as the 2017 ASEAN chair, the ASEAN country is unlikely to be tight in the South China Sea. But the Trump administration has given several indications of a difficult approach to China on issues related to China from Taiwan to the South China Sea. It is the wild card of the planned strategy of China for the Asia-Pacific.

Chinese people are working hard to realize the Chinese dream of the great renovation of the Chinese nation. In this process, Asia will bring more opportunities and benefits for development and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. China's development gives momentum to world peace, China will follow the path of peaceful development and "friendship and friendship with neighboring countries" to create a peaceful, peaceful, safe and prosperous neighborhood. China is committed to the principles of prosperity, honesty, mutual benefit and totality in maintaining and promoting stability and prosperity in Asia-Pacific region and organizing diplomacy in the near future. China is ready to pursue mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries of this region and to move ahead with cooperation and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and to create a bright future for this region, to create new models of international relations.

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